

Global Key Performance Indicators on the Right to Rehabilitation for Torture Survivors

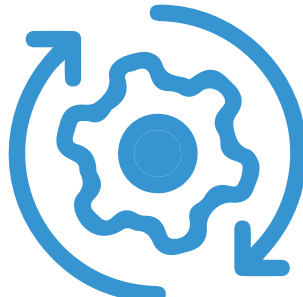
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COMMITMENT



Is there a political
commitment to
implement the right?

EFFORT



Is the state making
efforts toward
realising the right?

RESULTS



Do services available for
victims of torture meet
international standards?

Introduction

The International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) and the International Centre for Health and Human Rights (ICHHR) are pleased to launch six Global Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for measuring how States implement torture survivors' right to rehabilitation.

The KPIs will enable international, regional and national human rights actors to monitor and hold States accountable for their obligations to torture survivors through a common global framework.

Why Do We Need Human Rights Indicators?

Human rights indicators are needed to measure the gap between the human rights of individuals and States' implementation of those rights.

The right to rehabilitation is set out in Article 14 of the UN Convention Against Torture and is becoming increasingly recognised in regional and national laws. Despite increasing legal recognition, implementation of the right to rehabilitation through public policies has been much more scattered and inconsistent. Without indicators, there is no objective measure of how States are performing in the implementation of their international and regional obligations towards torture survivors.

Indicators for the right to rehabilitation capture the nature and scope of the right to rehabilitation for survivors of torture. Indicators are not a simple checklist, but a tool to assess and to report on any progress, or lack of, on the implementation of the right to rehabilitation.

Indicators can:

- Anchor legal language and standards for the right to rehabilitation in multidisciplinary rehabilitation practice.
- Inform comprehensive assessments and provide a roadmap towards realisation of the right to rehabilitation
- Inform implementation strategies at country level, including public policies and programmes
- Inform decisions on what information is recorded, and where and how to measure the implementation of the right
- Monitor and evaluate progress and overall outcomes as a result of the efforts the State has undertaken?

What are the Global Key Performance Indicators?

The KPIs we propose follow an internationally recognised structure developed by the UN Human Rights Office, categorising indicators as structural, process and outcome indicators, which together enable us to capture the State's performance on the implementation of their international obligations.

Structure indicators address the question: Are the necessary legal and institutional structures in place?

Process indicators address the question: Has the State adopted the necessary policies and processes for rehabilitation to be offered to torture victims?

Outcome indicators address the question: Is the State achieving the intended outcomes in enabling victims to rebuild their lives after torture?

The full set of KPIs have been developed through more than a decade of research by Professor Nimisha Patel, a rehabilitation expert, and extensive consultation with torture survivors and a range of rehabilitation experts, which resulted in a framework of more than 200 indicators to measure State implementation of the right to rehabilitation. This was followed by a collaborative process with stakeholders, over three years, of national testing and contextualising of the indicators in various countries. Subsequently, a further extensive consultation with experts and stakeholders from all regions of the world was undertaken to identify priority indicators; we have selected six KPIs from the 200 indicators, to initiate their application globally.

Global Key Performance Indicators on the right to rehabilitation for torture survivors



Key Performance Indicator 1:

Existence of a national law which provides a legal right to reparation and rehabilitation for torture victims.



Key Performance Indicator 2:

Adequate budget allocated to rehabilitation services for torture survivors and their families:

- Is the budget based on a reliable estimate of the number of torture survivors in the country and their specific rehabilitation needs?
- Does the budget cover support from all relevant service functions (public social care, education, legal aid, employment and other relevant government departments with responsibilities under the right to rehabilitation)?

Key Performance Indicator 3:

Availability of established and operational rehabilitation services for victims of torture (from State and non-State services providers).

- Do rehabilitation services for torture survivors exist in all the geographical locations where torture survivors live?
- Do rehabilitation services have the necessary capacity to meet the needs of torture survivors in the country?



Key Performance Indicator 4:

Services are appropriate for the needs of torture survivors and their families.

- Are all rehabilitation services, and professionals working within them, specialised in assessing and meeting the specific needs of torture survivors?
- Are rehabilitation services interdisciplinary and provide holistic care to torture survivors?
- Are rehabilitation services appropriate and tailored to each torture survivor's immediate and longer-term needs, and their background (including: cultural, gender, age, language)?
- Are rehabilitation services acceptable to torture survivors?



Key Performance Indicator 5:

Services are accessible to torture survivors and their.

- Are rehabilitation services geographically accessible across the country, and within reach for torture survivors?
- Are rehabilitation services safe for torture survivors to access?
- Are rehabilitation services accessible to all torture survivors, regardless of their gender, age, ability/disability, ethnicity, language, economic means, legal status and nature of torture experiences?

Key Performance Indicator 6:

Services are effective for the needs of torture survivors and their families.

- Are rehabilitation services effective in contributing to positive changes in torture survivors lives?
- Are rehabilitation services effective in improving outcomes for the range of needs of torture survivors?

How can the KPIs be used?

Overall, the KPIs can be used to measure the state of implementation of the right to rehabilitation in each State. They cover the three main stages of human rights implementation – structure, process, outcome - and can therefore provide an indication of the progress made in each individual country and globally and help direct focus and tailor national interventions.

Civil society can use the KPIs to hold their State accountable based on objective measures, but they can also be used as a dialogue tool with State agencies to collectively identify priority issues for implementation efforts. The IRCT will use the KPIs to start developing an overview of the state of implementation in all countries where we are active and as an analytical framework in situations where we provide analysis of the right to rehabilitation.. We hope that together with other global actors, the use of KPIs can be the beginning of an annual global overview of how each State performs on support to torture survivors.

National, regional and international human rights monitoring mechanisms can also use the KPIs for structuring and focusing their questions to State agencies and analysis of State implementation. Furthermore, they can be used for constructing SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound) recommendations for States to progress on implementation.

Finally, States can use the KPIs themselves to guide implementation of the right to rehabilitation and as an objective measure of their progress, or lack of it. To support this process, the IRCT and ICHHR have produced a short practical guide for States to implement the right to rehabilitation, which bases itself on the KPIs.